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in South Australia to Pine Creek, thence by rail to Port Darwin on the north coast of Australia; by W. H. Sligh in Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco and from the Canary Islands by small boat along the coast of Rio de Oro and Mauretania to St. Louis, Senegal; by D. W. Berky in Morocco, Sierra Leone and French Guinea (on October 29, a Trans-Saharan Expedition led by Berky accompanied by H. E. Sawyer left Biskra, Algeria, for Timbuktu); by J. P. Ault's party in Peru, Bolivia and Chile. A series of stations has now been completed across South America from Para at the mouth of the Amazon to the Pacific at Callao, Peru, via the Amazon and Ucayali Rivers and Lima. The three magnetic elements were determined during the fiscal year at 235 land stations.

PERSONAL

ROLLIN T. CHAMBERLIN. Dr. Rollin T. Chamberlin of the University of Chicago recently lectured on his visit to Brazil, before the Geographical Society of that city.

N. H. DARTON. This well-known geologist of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, recently gave two lectures on applied geology to the advanced geological students at Columbia University. His topics were "Construction of Structure Maps of Coal Basins" and "Construction of Maps Showing Artesian Water Conditions."

V. STEFÀNSSON. Mr. Stefànsson sailed for Europe in March to lecture before the Royal Geographical Society and to attend the meeting of the Tenth International Geographical Congress at Rome.

OBITUARY

BENJAMIN LEIGH SMITH. This explorer, noted for his work in Franz Josef Land, died in Hamstead, England, on Jan. 4. He was the first to land in the archipelago after the Austrian expedition under Payer and Weyprecht discovered it in 1873. In 1879, De Buyne sighted high land in the Franz Josef Land region but otherwise it remained untouched until Leigh Smith in his yacht *Eira* explored the whole southern coast from 42° to 54° E. in 1881 and 1882, discovering many islands and sounds and ascertaining that the coast of Alexandra Land in the extreme west trended to the northwest and north. His enterprises were wholly at his own expense and were fruitful in geographical results.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE HEIGHT OF TERAM KANGRI

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN. *Sir:* In the *Bulletin* of the American Geographical Society, Dec. 1912, in my notes of the Siachen Glacier (p. 900), there is a foot-note saying that the Indian Survey gives the height of Teram Kangri as 27,610 feet. This is not correct. In 1909 Dr. T. G. Longstaff measured by clinometer a peak which he supposed to be the highest of the group as 27,610 feet. In 1911 the Indian Survey triangulated from four stations another summit of the group which is the actual highest one, with result for altitude of 24,489 feet. In 1912 my topographer, C. Grant Peterkin, triangulated the same peak and the result was 24,510 feet. On my map the height of Teram Kangri will be placed at 24,510 feet as Mr. Peterkin, being in the immediate vicinity, had every chance for an accurate triangulation. Teram Kangri is not the highest peak on the Siachen Glacier, there being three higher ones as you will see by my new map when published.

FANNY BULLOCK WORKMAN,
Bombay, Feb. 18, 1913.